

U.S. Says Iraq Uses Chemical Weapons In War With Iran

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States said Monday it had concluded that chemical weapons had been used by Iraq against Iran, and it condemned use of the weapons.

The United States strongly condemns the prohibited use of chemical weapons wherever it occurs, said John Hughes, the State Department spokesman. "There can be no justification for their use by any country."

Iraq has denied the use of chemical weapons.

Mr. Hughes said U.S. officials had concluded from "available evidence" such as independent news reports and "non-Iranian" sources, that Iran had used the chemical weapons.

He refused to say who U.S. officials thought had supplied the weapons to Iraq.

Mr. Hughes called on the Iranian government to accept an international mediator to negotiate an end to the war, which started in September 1980.

The United States finds the present Iranian regime's intransigent refusal to deviate from its avowed objective of eliminating the legitimate government of neighboring Iraq to be inconsistent with the accepted norms of behavior among nations," he said.

Iranian soldiers are being treated in Swedish and Austrian hospitals for possible chemical poisoning.

A young Iranian died Monday in a Swedish hospital, a hospital spokesman said. The cause of the 17-year-old soldier's death was not known, and tests were being carried out.

Socal to Buy Gulf Oil for \$13 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp. agreed Monday to be purchased by Standard Oil of California for more than \$13 billion in the largest U.S. corporate takeover ever.

Gulf said the boards of both companies had approved the deal, which calls for Socal to buy Gulf's outstanding shares for \$80 each in cash.

Earlier Monday, the New York Stock Exchange suspended trading in Gulf stock at the company's request.

Gulf said last week that it had opened merger negotiations with "several" companies in its attempt to block a buyout by T. Boone Pickens Jr., a Texas oilman who is chairman of Mesa Petroleum. (Reuters, AP)

In Vienna, doctors said 10 Iranian soldiers being treated there had been injured by "chemical causes."

The physicians, citing lack of experience in the field, refused to confirm official Iranian claims that chemical weapons had been used against the soldiers. The doctors are also awaiting a forensic investigation, results of which are expected Tuesday.

"Eight of the patients are suffering from superficial acid burns of the skin, two others are under intensive care with lesions of inner organs as well, including a drop in white blood corpuscles," said Ernst Wolner, a Vienna surgeon.

Mohammed Kiarashi, the Iranian ambassador to Austria, insisted that the soldiers had been injured by poison gas shells fired by Iraqi forces.

The ambassador said in a telephone interview that "we are going to the United Nations, we are going everywhere," making it clear that his government intended to internationalize the dispute.

Teheran Radio reported that Iran sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, demanding that experts on military affairs and chemical weapons investigate the alleged use of "inhuman" chemical warfare. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

■ New Attack Expected

William Draciak of The Washington Post reported from Baida, Iraq:

Despite a respite from intense fighting in recent days, Iraqi forces are bracing for another Iranian assault.

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Major General Hisham Sabah Fakhry, Iraq's commander of operations east of the Tigris River, told reporters escorted to the front that Iran had not abandoned its campaign of trying to entrap Iraq's 3d Army Corps near the southern port along a disputed waterway, the Shatt al-Arab.

General Fakhry said Iran's human-wave attacks, which are said to have cost tens of thousands of lives since the offensive began Feb. 22, would probably continue once Iranian forces were repositioned along the border.

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Reagan and Kohl Meet, Say U.S.-Soviet Summit Is Desirable if 'Fruitful'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Monday after meeting with President Ronald Reagan that an "early and well-prepared" Soviet-U.S. summit meeting would be of "great importance and help" in shaping the future of East-West relations.

Mr. Reagan, in turn, expressed a willingness to meet with the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, but only if such an encounter "holds the promise of fruitful results."

The two leaders spoke to reporters after almost two hours of discussions that focused on East-West issues and the growing strains in U.S.-European economic relations.

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his willingness to resume arms control talks with the Soviet Union but said that the United States would continue to modernize its nuclear and conventional forces if Moscow continued to refuse to negotiate.

The Soviet Union walked out of disarmament talks in Geneva in November after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization started deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Appearing the Press, "Mr. Kohl seemed encouraged by his meeting three weeks ago with Mr. Chernenko. He said he was "certain" that the Communist Party leader is a man "who would not run any risk, who would not engage in any adventures."

Mr. Chernenko's age, 72, has made him cautious, a tendency reinforced by the "very clear" position of many of Moscow's allies that the Kremlin has a responsibility to take steps toward "real d間ate and real disarmament," Mr. Kohl said.

He said he had serious thought to holding a summit but did not indicate Mr. Chernenko's response.

"I said to Mr. Chernenko, 'You are probably the same age as the



United Press International
Philippine marchers holding a banner showing President Ronald Reagan lifting President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

15,000 Join in Marches to Manila To Protest Against Marcos Regime

The Associated Press

MEYCAUAYAN, Philippines — Thousands of people joined anti-government marchers approaching Manila from two directions Monday, swelling the crowds to more than 15,000.

About 10,000 marchers, mostly peasants, rested for the night in Meycauayan, a town on Manila's northern outskirts where a smaller march last month was stopped temporarily by hundreds of riot police. Only two policemen, casually standing beside the road, were around when the milelong line of marchers arrived in town Monday.

Another 5,000 marchers south of the capital prepared to bed down at a public school in Alabang. The two columns, which formed four days ago, planned to join Wednesday at a rally in central Manila against the rule of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the elections he has scheduled for May.

■ East Bloc Asks Talks

The Warsaw Pact countries have proposed talks with NATO on a mutual commitment not to increase military spending and then to reduce it, Radio Moscow reported Monday, according to Reuters.

The Soviet radio, monitored in London, said the proposal was contained in a document distributed by the Romanian Foreign Ministry to the Bucharest embassies of NATO nations.

Radio Moscow said the document proposed preliminary consultations involving all member countries of the two alliances. It said further that the arms race was worsening and that military spending was proving an increasingly heavy burden on nations, impeding economic and social progress.

Funds released by cuts in military spending could finance social and economic development, the radio said.

Europe's Ariane Rocket Launches Communications Satellite Into Orbit

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

PARIS — The European Space Agency's Ariane rocket put the world's largest civilian telecommunications satellite into orbit Monday after a flawless launch from Kourou, French Guiana.

An agency official at the tracking station at Evry, near Paris, said: "Superb. The best-ever launch. No breaks, no incidents; the count-down was perfect."

About 16 minutes after the lift-off, the Intelsat V/F-8 orbiter separated from the rocket. It will be nudged into a fixed orbit 115 miles (185 kilometers) above Earth within a few days. The satellite is capable of handling 12,000 simultaneous telephone calls and two color television channels.

The launch was the eighth in the Ariane series, which began in 1979. It was launched for the International Satellite Telecommunications Organization, a 108-nation group based in Washington, as was another V-series orbiter in October.

Two Ariane missions have been aborted, resulting in the loss of four satellites.

In February, the U.S. space shuttle lost two satellites it had tried to put in orbit. Indonesia's Palapa-B and Western Union's Westar-6. Western Union had canceled its contract with the European Space Agency for the launching of the Westar-6 from the Ariane.

(Reuters, AP)

space, the organization set up by the 11-nation European Space Agency to market the Ariane launcher, said the agency had orders totaling 6.1 billion francs (\$762 million).

"This represents 27 satellites for 14 different clients, and 40 percent of them are outside Europe," he said. "We also have reservations for 18 satellites up to 1988-1989."

The Ariane's next launch is scheduled for May, when it will put up a civil telecommunications satellite for a private U.S. customer.

In July, a more powerful Ariane-3 rocket will put two satellites into orbit at once, both for European customers.

(Reuters for Societe Ariane)

Europcar Super Service a touch of charm

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U.S. Challenges Southern City On Job Bias Against Whites

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department has gone to court to challenge actions taken by the city of Birmingham, Alabama, under a court decree that the department signed three years ago to help blacks and women gain promotions in the city's police and fire departments.

The Justice Department is joining 10 white police officers and firefighters who contend that Birmingham violated their rights by promoting blacks and women under the decree.

The employees, all of them men, filed lawsuits last year in which they contended that they had been denied promotions because they were white. The policemen also charged that they had suffered discrimination on the basis of sex. According to the suits, some less-qualified blacks and women had been hired or promoted to meet "numerical quotas."

Birmingham officials responded that the city's hiring practices follow the requirements of an affirmative action plan approved by a federal court and the Reagan administration in 1981.

"I am greatly disappointed at the position of the Justice Department, which is changing sides on a decree

that it helped fashion," said Mayor Richard Arrington Jr. "The Reagan administration is joining the rather persistent attacks to undermine or completely undo our decree. They have reneged."

The Justice Department said in U.S. District Court in Birmingham last week that it wanted to intervene in the cases on the side of the white male employees because their allegations, if true, "establish a course of conduct which we believe to be unlawful."

William Bradford Reynolds, the U.S. attorney general for civil rights, said Saturday that the Justice Department was "in the process of a preliminary investigation" and did not yet know whether the allegations in the white employees' suits were true.

"But," he said, "if there is an allegation of discrimination, the government's responsibility under the law is to come in and say we're against discrimination on account of race."

The Justice Department sued the city of Birmingham in 1975, charging that there was a pervasive "pattern and practice" of illegal job discrimination against blacks and women. After a long trial, the Justice Department helped negotiate the consent decree, which set forth an extensive plan of affirmative action, including numerical goals for

U.S. High Court Allows Cities' Nativity Displays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Communities may include nativity scenes in Christmas displays without violating the separation of church and state required by the Constitution, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday.

In a case involving Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the justices ruled 5-4 that the community may include the nativity scene in its Christmas displays.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, writing for the court, said the presence of an officially sponsored nativity scene has as much to do with celebrating "a national holiday" as with noting the birth of a religious leader.

"Whatever benefit to one faith or religion or to all religions is indirect, remote and incidental," Justice Burger wrote. "Display of the creche is no more an advancement of congressional and executive recognition of the origins of the holiday itself as 'Christ's Mass' or the exhibition of literally hundreds of religious paintings in governmentally supported museums."

Pawtucket, "like the congresses and presidents, has principally taken note of a significant historical religious event long celebrated in the Western world," he said. "The creche in the display depicts the historical origins of this traditional event long recognized as a national holiday."

Joining Justice Burger's opinion were Byron R. White, Lewis F. Powell, William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor. (UPI, AP)

Fewer Americans Moving To New Homes, U.S. Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau has reported a steady decline in American mobility in the last 20 years partly because more people own their homes and fewer can afford to move up to more expensive houses.

About 37 million people — 16.6 percent of the population — moved between 1981 and 1982, about the same rate as the previous year, the bureau said Saturday in its annual report on geographic mobility.

However, comparison with the rates found in the early 1970s and early 1980s shows that a steady decline in residential mobility has taken place over the last 20 years, with the rate of moving dropping from about 18 percent in 1970-71 and 20 percent in 1960-61, the report said.

One reason for the change, it said, was that the number of homeowners has risen from 62 percent in 1960 to 64 percent in 1980, and renters are more likely to move than homeowners. "Therefore, the rise in home ownership would tend

to depress slightly the rates of local moving," the bureau said.

"Recent increases in the cost of homes and interest rates on mortgages have also tended to reduce the rates of local moving," the report said.

Most people who do move stay in one county, the bureau said. Only 6 percent of the population reported a move to a different county or state, a rate that has stayed the same since 1961.

The South continued to attract people from other regions. It had a net gain of 470,000 people from March 1981 to March 1982. The Northeast lost 212,000 people and the North Central region 370,000. There was little change in the West.

The survey also showed that the nation's central cities lost 2.5 million people during the year. A total of 5.2 million people moved out of central cities while 2.7 million moved in for a net loss of 2.5 million.

"The suburbs collectively gained a net of 2.36 million persons," the bureau said. "Persons leaving central cities overwhelmingly chose to move to the suburbs."

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FALL AFTER GUNFIGHT — A man identified as Jackie Hoard, 33, died Sunday afternoon after he fell from the fifth-floor window of his hotel room in San Francisco, still clutching a .22-caliber pistol. Earlier, he had started firing wildly through the door of his room for no apparent reason. In a three-hour siege before he jumped, police fired tear gas and bullets into the room.

Reagan Quoted as Telling Visitors He Helped Film Nazi Death Camps

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel visited the White House last Nov. 29, President Ronald Reagan told him a previously undisclosed remembrance about the Nazi extermination of Jews during World War II.

Repeating the story to the Israeli cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, on Feb. 15, Simon Wiesenthal, the Austrian investigator of war crimes, met with Mr. Reagan in the White House and heard a similar story. Mr. Wiesenthal later told a reporter that he and Mr. Reagan had held "a very nice meeting" during which the president related "some of his personal remarks from the end of the war."

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, also was present. He told the reporter that Mr. Reagan had said he was "a member of the Signal Corps taking pictures of the camps" and that he had saved a copy of the film and shown it a year later to a person who thought the reports were exaggerated.

But it is indisputable that Mr. Reagan never filmed a Nazi death camp. Mr. Reagan had a commission in the cavalry reserve, then a part of the U.S. Army, and was called to active duty in April 1942. He spent the war with the First Motion Picture Unit of the Army Air Corps, making training films in Hollywood and living at home.

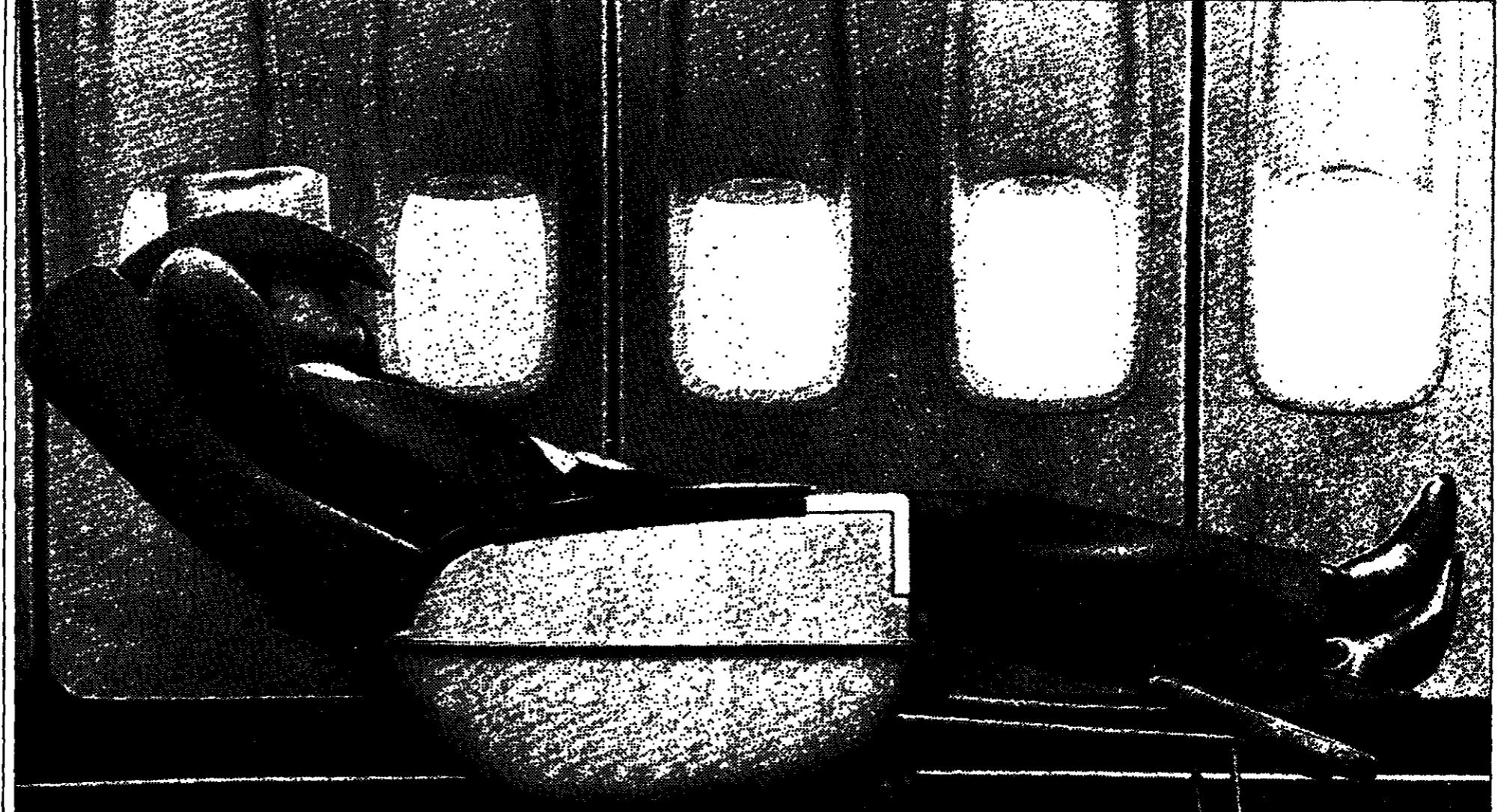
Mr. Shamir's account appeared Dec. 6 in the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv. It was confirmed last week to The Washington Post's correspondent in Jerusalem by the Israeli cabinet secretary. Dan Meridor, the Post is out to make Reagan look bad."

Subsequently, the White House chief of staff, James Baker 3d, asked Mr. Reagan about the meetings with Mr. Shamir and Mr. Wiesenthal.

The president's account, Mr. Baker said, was that he had seen a film of the death camps while working on a training movie. He remembered that World War I atrocities had been questioned and "didn't want atrocities against the Jewish people to be forgotten." So he kept a copy of the film and when a "Jewish friend" questioned him about it a year or two later, showed him the copy, Mr. Baker said.

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A Break in the Wall

The flow of refugees out of East Germany has increased conspicuously. The numbers rose in January and, about two weeks ago, rose sharply again. The East Germans have been issuing about 100 exit visas a day, by far the largest volume since the Berlin Wall cut off the last open route to the West in 1961.

The East German government is trying to deal with tension that has been generated by economic decline and aggravated by anxieties over nuclear missiles. Standards of living in the country have been eroded by the severe recession that began with the international lending crisis several years ago. East Germany urgently needs new loans. While the West Germans are willing to lend, they insist on a closer regard to human rights in the east.

But the East Germans have another reason to speed up the exit visas. They are, in effect, selling many of them to West Germany for up to \$20,000 each — releasing people labeled "political prisoners" only on payment of a fee that they claim compensates the state for the cost of those persons' education. The refugee operation has turned into a modest but reliable source of hard currency for East Germany.

Ironically, the Soviet campaign against the new NATO missiles seems to have generated serious internal trouble in East Germany. The

Russians sought to persuade West Europeans that deploying the new missiles would make them targets of nuclear attack. When the Russians let it be known that they were deploying new missiles of their own in East Germany, the East Germans drew the obvious conclusion. That is the point at which the peace movement began to gather visible support. The higher numbers of exit visas come at a time when the East German government is trying to suppress that movement. Perhaps, among their other purposes, the exit visas are also providing a way to get rid of troublemakers without offending the bankers in the West.

But there is a dilemma for East Germany. It never helps a government when people begin to form long lines in desperation to leave. One of the people in the line is a niece of Willi Stoph, East Germany's prime minister — which, since most East Germans watch West German television, is now as well known on one side of the border as the other.

East Germany continues to be the richest of the East European countries. Despite its industrial wealth, the outflow of people continues, and the numbers of people taking the hazardous step of requesting visas keeps rising. The government's dilemma sharpens.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Question of Prayer

Two congregations of honorable Americans will lobby Congress about religion this week. Thousands will pray into Tuesday morning for a constitutional amendment allowing organized prayer in public schools. A smaller but no less devout group will hold a counter-vigil as the Senate debates proposals on prayer.

The pro-amendment forces, led by Protestant evangelicals and by President Reagan, contend that the Supreme Court has "expelled God from the schools" by forbidding state-sponsored prayer and Bible reading in class. The opponents, including leaders of Baptist, Episcopal, Quaker, Presbyterian and Jewish congregations, argue that the court has properly protected all religion by preserving the separation of church and state. We fervently hope that the opponents will prevail.

The United States is a religious nation. But one great mark of its religiosity has always been its tolerance of, indeed insistence on, diversity. The instrument of that tolerance has been the firm distinction between matters of state and matters of conscience. Contending Protestant sects have all flourished in the United States. So have Roman Catholics, Jews, Moslems, all believers and, to a remarkable extent, also nonbelievers. How these groups have refrained from imposing their faiths on one another, and have been constitutionally restrained whenever they lost their restraint,

has made America the envy of other societies. The Supreme Court has been the faithful custodian of this essential freedom. In one difficult effort to find the line between state and faith, it has rightly prevented the government-paid schoolmaster from pressuring children who are conscientious to attend classes to pray or read the Bible there. For Congress to stand by that principle in no way demeans religious practice anywhere else.

President Reagan has been reckless in arguing otherwise, probably only for political gain. He, of course, has every citizen's First Amendment right to speak and to pray. But as head of government, he is sworn to be neutral concerning religion.

He should not be sermonizing on this and other issues in language that exalts Protestant faiths over others. And he should not be irresponsibly confusing the difference between putting religion at impressionable children and having adults pray or otherwise register a religious preference in some public forums.

Even those who would force religion into the Constitution are divided about the proper kind of amendment. Three amendments, with shifting sponsorships, are up for debate. The Senate should spurn them all and continue to keep government out of these obviously contentious but truly private and personal issues.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The USIA Blacklist

Regularly, the staff at the United States Information Agency recommended names of people the agency might send to speak abroad about the United States. Sometimes, in the Reagan administration as in previous administrations, the policy people said yes, sometimes they said no. Some staff members finally decided that too many staff nominations were being rejected for political reasons, and made public a list of more than 80 people who had been rejected over a period of almost three years. This is the now-famous USIA "blacklist."

"Blacklist" — the word has ugly connotations. For people to be disqualified automatically as overseas speakers on the basis of their politics alone is an abuse. It is also a default on the USIA's obligation to represent the United States in something close to its true diversity. Several inquiries into this offensive practice are in progress, in the Senate and at USIA. The agency's sudden disposal of internal worksheets, on which officials had indicated the thinking behind their choices of speakers,

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

That Other Oil-Rich Gulf

The developed world is still curiously reliant on Gulf oil. The significance of this should not be lost. Europeans or on the Japanese as they contemplate the evidence of the continued U.S. commitment to keeping open the Strait of Hormuz. Yet it seems to be.

The paramount American strategic interest is now in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, but because that is the area through which most of its oil imports pass and because the potential dangers of political instability there

cast a sharper shadow on the United States than do those in the Middle East or Asia.

We should not forget that other gulf, since in any major European emergency the NATO alliance would plan to ferry more than one million men and 20 million tons of fuel, equipment and stores across the Atlantic, a tenth of it by sea and the vast majority of that from ports on the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean. ... The Europeans and Japanese should not let the Americans do it all themselves in the Strait of Hormuz.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Tension Rises in Jerusalem

CONSTANTINOPLE — Events in Jerusalem are daily taking a more dangerous turn. In spite of the sending of a Governmental Commission, the intervention of the Ecumenical Patriarch and the mediation of the Russian Consul, the animosity between the Greek monks and the Orthodox Arabs keeps increasing. According to reports, one assassination is following another and no sign of conciliation is visible. Dispatches received at the Ministry of the interior state that the monk Germanos, who was suspected of murdering a priest and an Arab at Bethlehem, has been arrested, together with some persons of his entourage, who are suspected of being his accomplices. Bishops Metaxias and Chrysostom, members of the Synod of Jerusalem, have been excommunicated.

1934: Rasputin Film Liberated Princess

LONDON — Princess Irina Alexandrovna Youssoupoff, wife of Prince Youssoupoff, of Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, and niece of the late Tsar of Russia, was awarded £25,000 (\$126,500) damages [on March 5] against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd. on the grounds that she was libeled in the film "Rasputin, the Mad Monk." According to the plaintiff, a character in the picture — Princess Natasha — was portrayed in such a manner that it must be taken for her. The defendants claimed that Natasha was a fictional character and did not relate to Princess Youssoupoff. Justice Avery, in summing up, said, "It is difficult to imagine a worse libel upon a woman ... than to say that she had been seduced by such a villain as Rasputin."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Editor of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 61 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 834-4803. Telex: 562009.

S.A., as capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 752021126. Commission Postale No. 14231.

U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1984

The Democrats' Bad Strategy

By Mark J. Penn
and Douglas E. Schoen

NEW YORK — The Democratic candidates had better start planning some fairly radical changes in strategy or they will face humiliating defeat in the November elections.

Up to now, the Democratic strategy has been simple — criticize President Reagan at every opportunity. Criticize him on the economy, the environmental, foreign policy, his staff, even his vacations and work style. This "shotgun" approach appeared to be working when unemployment was at 10 percent and large numbers of people feared losing their jobs. But now that the economy has turned around, the polls reflect the ineffectiveness of this negative strategy.

Mr. Reagan won election in 1980 principally because of dissatisfaction with the Carter administration. But his campaign offered the American people more than just criticism: He presented a philosophy of governing — lower taxes, a tougher defense — that many voters, including Democrats, accepted. He emphasized the values of family and religion.

How have the Democrats responded? By talking about raising taxes, giving more to the poor and minorities, and redistributing income. These are not values that can appeal to mainstream Democrats or win elections in 1984. To compound the Democrats' problems, most of the presidential contenders have incorporated the following bad ideas into their litany:

Bad Idea No. 1: Attack Mr. Reagan for his "leadership by amnesia." In fact, leadership is the president's strongest issue. Voters overwhelmingly regard him as a stronger leader than any of his Democratic challengers — a deep impression that will not be erased by strident remarks from the Democrats.

Bad Idea No. 2: Focus on the deficits. True, Mr. Reagan's policies have brought record deficits. But most voters believe that the Republicans are still the party that can best cut spending and reduce deficits. By emphasizing deficits, the Democrats are emphasizing a Republican argument and helping the opposition.

Bad Idea No. 3: Rely on fear about the future. In fact, most Americans are satisfied with the direction things are going and most are confident about the future. People are frightened if you mention what Mr. Reagan did in the past, but not by the way the immediate future appears to be turning out.

The Democratic nominee must have a plan to change the course of the economy without playing up the party's weaknesses. The Democratic Party cannot call the president "unfair" to the poor and suggest aid only for the poor and elderly. The appeal must be with a program that helps all segments of the electorate, especially the middle class. The

Democrats should shift their emphasis away from the so-called entitlement programs and call for rebuilding the services that made America great — education, transportation, housing and commitment to technology. As Gary Hart's successes show, a commitment to new ideas is essential for the Democrats.

The Democrats must take advantage of Mr. Reagan's liabilities rather than play to his strengths. Most voters believe that he has significantly cut government spending, accelerating the deterioration of the services that people need. The Democrats can take advantage of this, arguing that the nation's future depends not on continued neglect but on rebuilding these essential services. Further, they should point out, these goals can be accomplished without raising taxes or increasing budget deficits. The money

can be found by lowering interest rates, postponing military expenditures and closing tax loopholes.

To win, the Democrats must convince the middle class that they have genuinely shifted their ideology. Most of the Democratic candidates have revised their position to incorporate a more centrist approach to social policy and defense, but they have not yet convinced the electorate that they are sincere. Given the choice between the candidate of the rich and the candidate of the poor, during a recovery, most voters will choose the candidate of the rich.

Reaching the middle class and convincing it that the Democrats care not just about the poor, but about both the blue collar and the white collar workers and their families, is the most essential task of the Democrats in 1984.

The writers, partners in the polling firm of Penn & Schoen Associates, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

"LEADERSHIP BY AMNESIA",
EN? THE
NERVE OF
THAT GUY!



WELL, BY GUM,
FRITZ MONDALE
WILL PAY DEARLY
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OR MY NAME ISN'T
UH, ISN'T...

The Party Loses Control
Of Its Selection Process

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Just when

the Democratic Party established thought it had locked the door against another interloper capturing its presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado has slipped through and asserted a strong claim to the prize. The implications of the collapsing candidacy of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale are hard to exaggerate.

Mr. Mondale was supposed to be the consensus candidate of the nominating process — including Mondale allies and labor officials — were persuaded to allow a little room for direct democracy. The Iowa and Maine caucuses and the New Hampshire primary fell outside "the window" that the party had established for delegate selection, as part of its strategy of compressing and nationalizing the nominating process.

But those three small states had established a historical claim to sneaking in ahead of the others. Mr. Mondale had close personal alliances in Iowa and Maine, and he had campaigned successfully in New Hampshire in 1980 as point man for Jimmy Carter. There

was little risk in indulging their vanity. Iowa delivered as expected, but New Hampshire and Maine proved disastrous for Mr. Mondale. Coming into Super Tuesday, the Democrats have a new front-runner who embodies almost everything

this year's nominating process was designed to avoid.

Mr. Hart has been a senator for nine years, but politically, he is every bit as much a lone wolf as Mr. Carter was when he was governor of Georgia. His roots are in a small, conservative Western state whose growth psychology is far removed from the attitudes of the rural South and the urban industrial East, where the Democrats are strong.

Mr. Hart has gained his current ascendancy with the help of small numbers of people in states where organized labor, blacks, Hispanics, Jews and other elements of the traditional Democratic coalition are conspicuously unrepresented.

The kids in their twenties who manned the phones and knocked on doors to give Mr. Hart his 1,000-vote margin in Maine do not know or care about the big questions of Democratic coalition politics. They just liked the way Mr. Hart looked and talked and what he stood for.

novelty, excitement and change.

As he moves to exploit his stunning breakthrough, Mr. Hart now confronts the problem of dealing with those larger elements of the Democratic constituency, a test that he saw George McGovern flunk when he was Mr. McGovern's manager in 1972, and which he saw Mr. Carter flunk as a candidate and fail as president. Mr. Hart may prove smarter and more adaptable than either of these longshots, and go on to win the nomination. Or the Democratic establishment may prop up Mr. Mondale, turn to John Glenn of Ohio, or try to broker the nomination with a set of favorite sons and late-starting candidates.

Only one thing is clear today. The plan for engineering an early consensus nomination of an establishment candidate has failed. And the campaign against Ronald Reagan the Democrats hoped to begin this month will not be starting on time.

The Washington Post.

A Caution Against Overvaluing U.S.-Soviet Arms Negotiations

By Kenneth Adelman

The writer is director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

It was war against South Vietnam, and failed to help the peace talks;

■ Made provocative threats that widened the risks in the 1973 war in the Middle East, particularly by putting some Soviet divisions on alert and threatening to intervene militarily, which caused the United States to go on strategic nuclear alert;

■ Expanded involvement by dispatching significant arms, Cuban soldiers and Soviet officers to various African countries.

Just a few days before the 1975 Helsinki summit, we also saw Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger warning the Russians against intervening in Portugal's internal affairs.

During these same years, five countries became Marxist — South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Mozambique and Angola — nearly all with more than a little help from their friends in the Soviet Union. Two more — Ethiopia and Afghanistan — went Communist during the next two years (1977-78), again with considerable Soviet assistance.

During those two years, SALT-2 negotia-

tions intensified, the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks continued, and the United States opened four new arms-control areas with the Russians. These included negotiations over a comprehensive test ban, Indian Ocean naval demilitarization, conventional arms transfers and anti-satellite weapons.

In 1979, the arms-control spotlight focused on SALT-2. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin more than 20 times from January through May, before the treaty's celebrated signing at the Carter-Brezhnev summit in June.

But that same year came the flap over the Soviet brigade in Cuba and the Russians' false statements designed to inflame the incendiary situation in Iran after the American hostages were seized. Most distressing of all, 1979 ended with the invasion of Afghanistan — 25,000 Soviet troops by the year's close, followed shortly by 80,000 more.

None of these historical examples suggests that a U.S.-Soviet dialogue and active arms-control efforts are not valuable in and of themselves. They are. The world is a better place

because of some past arms-control efforts and accords. And if we persevere, it can be improved still further.

For example, we would be much better off if the Russians returned to the nuclear arms talks and agreed to a reasonable trade-off of forces that would provide deep reductions in strategic nuclear weapons and greater stability. We would be better off if they agreed to eliminate the entire class of intermediate-range, land-based nuclear weapons, or at least to reduce them to an equal low level.

President Reagan's recent statements have again emphasized the importance of these issues. As he said last week, "We should find ways to work together to meet the challenge of preserving peace. Living together in this nuclear age makes it imperative that we talk to each other, discuss our differences and seek solutions to the many problems that divide us." Mutually acceptable arms-control agreements can be

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Jailed Black Nationalist Reportedly Gets Offer Of Release by S. Africa

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government is offering to release the imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, if he agrees to live in the nominally independent tribal "homeland" of Transkei, according to friends of the Mandela family here.

But the family friends say they doubt that Mr. Mandela, 65, who has served 21 years of a life sentence, will accept the condition of his release because it would amount to a form of recognition of the "homeland," and thus of the white minority government's segregationist policies, by his revolutionary African National Congress.

Government officials did not respond to requests to confirm the offer.

News of the offer, which was published by a black newspaper here Sunday, came only three days after South Africa released the founder of the Namibian nationalist movement, Herman Toivo ya Toivo, after 16 years' imprisonment.

The offer to Mr. Mandela was seen as part of an effort by South Africa to project an image of reform. The administration of Prime Minister P.W. Botha has recently adopted a new constitution giving token political representation to the mixed-race "coloreds" and Indian minorities for the first time. It is also on the point of signing a nonaggression treaty with neighboring Mozambique, has initiated a truce in its long Angolan border war and raised hopes that it is

ready to implement an independent settlement in South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Observers agree that the release of Mr. Mandela, regarded internationally as the symbol of black resistance in South Africa, would have a major impact. But it would be politically risky for the Botha government. It could cause a backlash among conservative whites and give a boost to the black underground, of which the ANC is the most important element.

"I think the government would like to release him but they want to have a face-saving formula for doing so," one observer said. "The trouble is that the formula of using the Transkei is probably politically unacceptable to Mandela."

The offer to release Mr. Mandela, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 for plotting the overthrow of white minority rule, follows a request to the Pretoria government by Transkei's president, Kaiser D. Matanzima.

Mr. Matanzima and Mr. Mandela are members of the royal family of that territory's Tembu tribe, but while Mr. Mandela is a hero to South Africa's black nationalists, Mr. Matanzima is regarded as a quisling because of his participation in the apartheid system.

Despite their political differences, however, Mr. Matanzima has repeatedly asked the government to release his relative to Transkei. This would help legitimize his own position, but people close to the situation believe the president also made the appeal out of considerations of family loyalty.

His most recent request, made in



Nelson Mandela

early February to South Africa's figurehead president, Marais Viljoen, elicited the reported South African offer.

According to the family friends, Mr. Matanzima sent a telegram to Mr. Mandela's wife Winnie asking her to see him urgently. Mrs. Mandela lives under a banning order in the remote town of Brandfort in Orange Free State province. Under the order, she is restricted to a village and is not allowed to meet more than one person at a time.

Mrs. Mandela visited her husband in Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison on Feb. 18 to ask whether he would approve of her meeting with the "homeland" leader, the friends said. He told her to go ahead, they added, and after being granted prompt permission by the South African government to leave the town, Mrs. Mandela traveled to Transkei for a two-hour meeting with Mr. Matanzima Feb. 21.

According to the friends, Mr. Matanzima showed Mrs. Mandela a message from Mr. Viljoen agreeing to grant her husband clemency and release him, provided he agreed to remain in the tribal homeland.

96 in U.S. House Urge Food Aid for Africa

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Almost 100 members of the House of Representatives have asked President Ronald Reagan to send emergency grain shipments to Africa and take other steps to ease the famine there.

The request was made in a letter Sunday from Representative Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, urging speedy action to help two dozen African nations. The letter was signed by 95 other House members, including 11 Republicans.

"We wish to commend you for your personal attention to the African food crisis," Mr. Dorgan wrote, "and to urge that you take several emergency actions to forestall a human catastrophe in 24 African nations."

He urged the speedy shipment of food already approved for delivery

to Africa and asked for the immediate use of 300,000 tons (270,000 metric tons) of grain now in the Emergency Wheat Reserve.

"We can't sit by and let millions of people die from hunger when our own food bins are overflowing," Mr. Dorgan said.

The House members also asked that the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance use its authority to borrow up to \$30 million for food aid.

"In sum," the letter concluded, "we want to ensure that the U.S. leads the donor nations in responding effectively and compassionately to the African food crisis. We pledge our support and cooperation and thank you in advance for your urgent attention to our recommendations."

Such aid, Mr. Dorgan said, also would help build "lasting friendships" with the African countries. "Many nations can send guns and other weapons to these poor countries," he said, "but few can match the surplus food aid of the United States."

pending action by Congress on a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$90 million.

However, their letter expressed concern that \$90 million might not be enough to "fulfill the U.S. share of unmet food aid to Africa."

"The ministers are voting on a resolution that condemns the United States for its unholy alliance with South Africa," one delegate said.

The ministers were also expected to appeal to the United States to reconsider its intention to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The ministers did not officially discuss fighting in Chad or the dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front guerrillas over the Western Sahara. Both issues are likely topics for a meeting of OAU heads of state scheduled for May in Guinea.

The foreign ministers were expected to appeal to member states for \$34.27 million in unpaid membership and budget contributions. One OAU official said the lack of funding was forcing the group "toward total paralysis."

The council approved a 1984-1985 OAU budget of \$25.3 million — an increase of 7.17 percent from the previous year — and was expected to appeal for strict austerity measures among its members.

■ **Polisario Recognized**

Upper Volta has announced that it has recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, the political arm of the Polisario, as the legitimate government in the Western Sahara. The Associated Press reported from Ouagadougou.

Twenty-eight of the 49 OAU members recognize the Polisario as the legal government. Upper Volta's announcement Sunday came six days after Mauritania recognized the guerrilla group. Morocco has fought the Polisario for control of the Western Sahara for nine years.

The OAU has called for a referendum of Western Sahara residents on whether they want to be governed by the Polisario or become part of Morocco. Morocco has agreed in principle to a referendum, but the election procedure has been bogged down by disagreements over who should be allowed to vote.

The immediate issue is additional air service between China and the United States, but the underlying problem, which makes it complicated and politically sensitive, is the unofficial but strong relationship between the U.S. and the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan.

The focus of the negotiations, participants said, is a request by

Northwest Orient Airlines to begin

passenger and freight service to

China on April 29.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board approved the new flights under terms of the civil aviation agreement between China and the

United States. But China's civil aviation administration has withheld authorization in spite of a long-standing agreement with Washington to approve a second U.S. carrier for additional flights for China's national airline, Pan American World Airways, now to halt Chinese flights to Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

According to airline industry sources, China has demanded that Northwest first establish a subsidiary to handle its profitable business with Taiwan. Beijing also appears to be holding Northwest's authorization hostage to settlement of China's dispute with Pan American over its resumption last June of flights to Taiwan.

Northwest rejected China's contention of a subsidiary, as had Pan American in talks over the past nine months, arguing that it would be expensive, would interfere with normal airline operations and would contravene the Chinese-U.S. aviation agreement, according to industry accounts of the dispute.

When China insisted, Northwest complained to the Civil Aeronautics Board, accusing Beijing of violating the agreement that provides for a second U.S. carrier.

Northwest also asked, according to industry sources, that Chinese flights to the United States be suspended in retaliation. Northwest's case was well-founded in U.S. law, the sources said, and the Civil Aeronautics Board was prepared to halt Chinese flights to Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

It is likely that Beijing would have canceled Pan American's flights in response, breaking air service between the United States and China about a month before Mr. Reagan's trip begins April 26.

On Sunday, after the final round of negotiations, Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. said that "substantial progress was made, and we expect Northwest Airlines will shortly be receiving its permit for its service to China."

Li Shufan, director of international affairs of China's civil aviation administration and the head of the Chinese delegation in the talks, also expressed satisfaction with the negotiations.

"We made quite a bit of progress," Mr. Li said. But he added

that approval for the Northwest flights still depended on "some formalities, procedures, details to be gone through and worked out."

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Afrikaner Churchmen Attack Apartheid

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Senior South African theologians and intellectuals have launched an attack on the religious and moral arguments used to justify a body of law forbidding sexual relationships between people of different races.

The legislation has long been viewed as a cornerstone of the system of apartheid that follows South Africans throughout their lives. At birth, people are classified by race, laws decide where they may live and, in some cases, work, local legislation in most places regulates which bus they may take or which lavatory they may use and the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act forbid sexual relations and marriage between people of different races.

The newest attack on the laws governing such intimacies is contained in a volume of essays entitled "On the Scale: Mixed Marriages and Immorality" by two theologians of the Dutch Reformed Church, the highly conservative body that has traditionally provided justification for the outlawing of

miscegenation on the grounds that it contradicts the divine will.

The significance of the slender volume is that it represents an attack from within on time-hallowed church values at a time of cautious political change.

Under what is called a "new dispensation," people of Indian and "colored," or mixed race, descent, but not the black majority, are to be given a qualified share of political power when a new, three-chamber Parliament comes into being later this year. Leaders of the two groups have argued that, if the new system is to be vindicated, then the laws governing sexual relations will have to be scrapped.

In the collection of essays, Dr. Johanna Kinghorn says: "Rather than the government legislating

against mixed marriages, the state should protect couples and their children from the discriminatory legislation, which hampers those marriages." Dr. Kinghorn is a lecturer in Biblical studies at the University of Stellenbosch, near Cape Town. His co-author is Dr. Etienne de Villiers, a lecturer in ethics at the Huguenot College, Wellington.

The two theologians argue that the laws governing sexual relationships and marriage are motivated by racial prejudice and are in conflict with Biblical principles of neighborly love. The Dutch Reformed Church has, in the past, cited Biblical texts as evidence that racial mixing is against the wishes of God.

The collection of essays also includes contributions from university lecturers and other intellectuals.

to cease supporting an anti-government insurgency in Angola.

Angola has been informed that U.S. diplomatic recognition would be addressed "in the context of an overall settlement," State Department officials said. They added that the presence of the Cubans was cited as the barrier to relations in U.S. statements in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Among the signs of unusual activity, in addition to the South African-Angolan arrangements are:

■ A Feb. 15 speech by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in which he talked about "a clearly positive evolution" under way in southern Angola. At the same time, it became known that a U.S. monitoring team would be involved in the South African disengagement, and a U.S. office for the purpose has since been opened in Namibia.

■ A request by Mr. Shultz to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in their Stockholm meeting Jan. 18 for a new round of confidential Soviet-American discussions on southern Africa. The Russians have not responded to this proposal, the sources said.

■ High-level U.S.-Angolan meetings in Cape Verde in January and Zambia in February. U.S. officials expect more such meetings with top Angolans later this month.

"We don't have a breakthrough," cautioned a State Department official who has been deeply involved in the issue. "We don't have a package deal."

He spoke hopefully, however, about "building blocks" of diplomacy involving South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and several guerrilla groups and, for the first time, a momentum that seems to favor solutions rather than deepening conflicts in southern Africa.

The foreign ministers' meeting, which shelved most political disputes to concentrate on the OAU's financial problems, was expected to end late Monday or early Tuesday.

The final resolutions presented Monday criticized U.S. policy toward South Africa and strongly condemned some Western nations, corporations and banks for links with South Africa, the delegates said.

The ministers are voting on a resolution that condemns the United States for its unholy alliance with South Africa," one delegate said.

The ministers were also expected to appeal to the United States to reconsider its intention to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The argument is being made that it would be better for the Angolan government and a good deal less costly and risky for its superpower sponsor, the Soviet Union, to make a deal before a new round of military reverses.

Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, said that it would be better for the Angolan government and a good deal less costly and risky for its superpower sponsor, the Soviet Union, to make a deal before a new round of military reverses.

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that approval for the Northwest flights still depended on "some formalities, procedures, details to be gone through and worked out."

Northwest also asked, according to industry sources, that Chinese flights to the United States be suspended in retaliation. Northwest's case was well-founded in U.S. law, the sources said, and the Civil Aeronautics Board was prepared to halt Chinese flights to Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

It is likely that Beijing would have canceled Pan American's flights in response, breaking air service between the United States and

ARTS / LEISURE

Vienna's
Magical
OpernballBy Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Despite war and socialism, the Vienna Opera Ball still has magic.

Held last Thursday in the white, gold and red theater, decorated with 20,000 pink carnations, the white-tie-and-tails Opernball, attended by 7,000 people, was again the climax of the carnival season, which included no less than 263 balls during February.

True to legend, the Viennese love to dance, and every group, including carpenters and street cleaners, has its own ball. A modest antique dealer who runs a shop near the Spanish Riding School said her favorite was the Hunter's Ball, not because she hunted but because "It's very elegant. We all wear dirndls and shawls."

Sponsored by the Austrian government, the Opera Ball, more than a hundred years old, is the biggest and most prestigious ball in Vienna and something of a national institution. It rates nonstop all-night television coverage, and as an announcer on Austrian radio quipped, "It's the only time in the year when the taxpayer comes out a winner." The whole city festively agreed. Taxi drivers, humming "The Merry Widow" as they drove from the airport, asked guests whether they were in town for the Opera Ball. And taxi drivers taking them back to the airport asked if they had been to the Opera Ball.

Organized with the same exacting precision as under Emperor Franz Josef, the ball opened at 10 P.M. sharp with dancing by stars of the Staatsoper ballet, after the national anthem. Then 200 debutantes came down gigantic steps and filled the stage and the orchestra level, emptied of all its seats.

Wearing white gowns, long white gloves and little crystal coronets, they carted away in mass to Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who took the place of President Rudolf Kirchschläger, who was visiting the United States. They then went through elaborate and old-fashioned polonaise measures — ending with a wide, floor-level curtsey, this time to their escorts. After this most formal beginning, the orchestra broke into "The Blue Danube."

The whole, the dresses were not the high-fashion variety and neither were the jewels. But it did not matter, since the colors — red, turquoise, yellow, green and hot pink — looked wonderful, especially as women filled the auditorium's boxes, like some form of the century painting. They belonged to another, much finer world that seemed, for this one evening, to hold more glitter than Paris or New York. Strangely enough, this ball had a lot more joyful oomph than say, the recent ball in Washington for the Princess Grace Foundation, where presidential security made it more of a function and less of a

dressing room.

From then on, the floor was a sea of thousands of dancers, who never stopped happily bobbing up and



Looking from the stage to the auditorium at Vienna's Opera Ball.

down all night. Now and then, a black orchestra clad in white satin took over with South American tunes, but waltzes were the unmistakable hit. Trying to make the dance floor was taking your life into your hands, especially when the orchestra broke into a gallop.

Then, it was like being caught in a human stampede — a noisy one, with the hundreds of decorations jingling up and down on the chests of officers, all more decorated than in an opera. There were several more orchestras up and down the house, and dancing also going on in private parties held high up in the dressing rooms.

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The light and gay Viennese evening had its funny moments. Men who said they were dancing with their daughters actually were. The woman who looked a bit like Romy Schneider in "Sissi," turned out to be Maia Langes-Swarovski, wife of the Tyrolean crystal king, Gerold Langes-Swarovski. The romantic, mustachioed man who looked like a young Omar Sharif happened to own a dress shop in Innsbruck, but "I live for this ball," he said. Another one who played the piano like Chopin in the rococo Winter Garden was to be found, in everyday life, in a fashionable restaurant, where, unfortunately, he was known to break the Viennese spell with "When the Saints Come Marching Home." A casio table was working full blast under an august bust of Wagner.

True to legend, Austrian men were natural flirts, white carnations in their lapsels and overenthusiastically kissing hands. People wandered from box to box, exchanging social fluff talk — and, one was told, much more. For behind its glittering, see-and-be-seen facade, the ball, which draws a cross-section of politicians, businessmen and show business, is a vast arena with all kinds of wheelings and dealings going on against the civilized measures of Strauss waltz.

The minister of finance was one of the most prized catches and so was the leader of the opposition who seemed to be getting all the flashbacks.

The guest list included 40 percent foreign guests, many of whom seemed to be West German. Some people complained that the ball had lost its aristocratic luster and the guest list no longer reads like the Almanach de Gotha. They blamed it on hard times, and the huge crowds on the fact that the Socialist government opened the ball to one and all (prices range from a 500-schilling, or about \$27 entrance fee to 100,000 schillings for a box). Others claimed that the Venice carnival, which is having a spectacular revival, was becoming a serious rival again.

For Lydia Dunn, chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Center, the ball was a first, and she found it the ideal route to London for a special Hong Kong promotion. For others, equally non-blast types who ended up in a neighborhood inn being serenaded by violins over a goulash breakfast, the Vienna Opera Ball was still hard to beat because as someone once said, "What makes Austrians so delightful is that they understand so perfectly how to live in the past."

Cinema's New Wave, 25 Years Later

By Vincent Canby
*New York Times Service*NEW YORK — Give or take a few months, this year is the 25th anniversary of the *Nouvelle Vague*, that New Wave of young French filmmakers who, first by their sometimes courageous statements and then by the extraordinary films they made to support those statements, forever changed the look of — as well as the way we look at — movies.

Their new criticism, the sweeping and, at the time, revolutionary announcement that all films, even the most ghastly collaborations, could be seen as the work of a single artistic sensibility, that is, of the director as "auteur."

Their films, made on limited budgets in the real world outside the walls of the studios, turned poverty into visual assets. They came up with new editing tricks, including the jump-cut that functions as cinema shorthand. They rediscovered others — such as the "iris," by which a portion of an image can be isolated on an otherwise black screen — that had been abandoned as old-fashioned with the arrival of the talkies. It was almost as if films were being reinvented.

It's not stretching things to suggest that had there been no Jean-Luc Godard, there would have been no Rainer Werner Fassbinder, the single most important filmmaker of the post-New Wave generation. Although it's risky and often arbitrary to attempt to chart these lines of influence, I also suspect that had there been no Francois Truffaut, New York theaters today would not be showing Bill Forsyth's sweetly eccentric Scottish comedy "That Sinking Feeling," and Diane Kurys's singularly fine "Entre Nous." More than any other post-New Wave French film, "Entre Nous" ("Coup de Foudre" in France) carries on the humanist tradition that Truffaut so admires in the work of Jean Renoir.

In "Entre Nous," Kurys has also pulled off something that has eluded all but one of her young Hollywood contemporaries. She has made a big commercial motion picture that is also extremely personal.

Only Lawrence Kasdan's Oscar-nominated, "The Big Chill," succeeds in the same way — and it is the exception to the rule in Hollywood.

Not the least remarkable thing about the New Wave has been its staying power. Truffaut recently made "Confidentially Yours" ("Vivement Dimanche") a mystery-comedy in the style of Hollywood mystery-comedies of the 1930s and '40s; Eric Rohmer's "Pauline at the Beach," one of his most elegant and bewitching meditations on the tight

relationship between men and women, is as fresh as ever.

The guide also awarded a third star to Marc Meneau, 40, of L'Espresso, near Vizcaya, in Burgundy. Meneau is a former businessman who started cooking professionally when he took over his family's modest restaurant 13 years ago.

But the inspectors demoted Lassalle, just off the Champs-Elysees in Paris, and the La Bonne Auberge in Antibes on the Riviera, which got its third star in 1980.

Rene Lassalle, who confirmed the news last week, maintained that his standards were unchanged and that he did not understand the guide's action. "I'm not afraid of the Michelini effect" he said.

The 1984 guide for France lists a total of 4,500 localities and 10,300

hotels or restaurants. There are four three-star restaurants in Paris and 14 in the provinces. There are 90 two-star tables — "excellent cooking, worth a detour" — of which four in Paris and six in the provinces are new.

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That the members of the New Wave have produced such a large, remarkable body of work has less to do with politics and social reform than with aesthetics and pure, unmitigated rage.

The movement didn't just happen. The Cahiers du Cinema critics were reacting against "quality" French films — slick, middlebrow, essentially genteel studio-sho

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The Cahiers manifesto, credited to Truffaut but understood to represent the consensus, "Le Beau Serge," in 1958, the success of which opened the way for the others.

It was a giddy time of great expectations — and rewards. In 1958, Truffaut, after ridiculing film festivals in general and the Cannes festival in particular, was banned

from Cannes. A year later, his "400 Blows" became the official French entry at Cannes, and Truffaut won the Golden Palm as best director.

The New Wave brought a healthily iconoclastic approach to films, the effects of which influenced the careers of young filmmakers all over the world — in Italy (Bernardo Bertolucci, Marco Bellocchio), Switzerland (Alain Tanner, Claude Goretta), West Germany (Werner Herzog, Wim Wenders) and several generations of film-crazy American students including Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola, Brian De Palma and Steven Spielberg, who, however, have seldom been allowed to make truly personal films.

Since the birth of the New Wave in France 25 years ago, comparable movements have appeared in other countries, most notably in Czechoslovakia, where, for five brief years, a small group of exceptionally talented filmmakers, including Milos Forman and Ivan Passer, flourished until the overthrow of Alexander Dubcek in 1968. Brazil has its Cinema Novo, the members of which share the strong ties of social and political reform.

Britain's "Free Cinema" and the move into films of angry young film critics and stage directors paralleled the appearance of the New Wave in France. Today Lindsey Anderson ("This Sporting Life," "The White Bus," "If," "Britannia Hospital") works mostly in theater. Tony Richardson ("The En-

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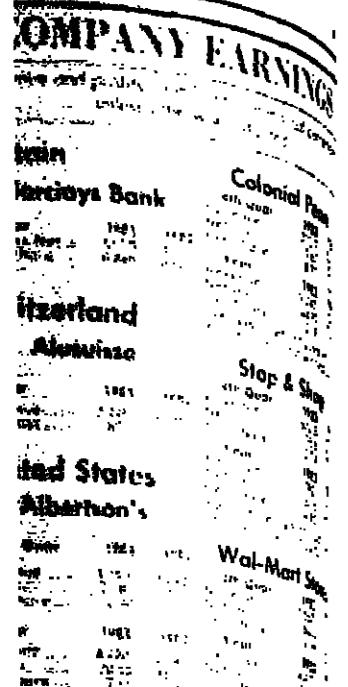
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U.S. Stocks Report,
Page 7

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1984

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FUTURES & OPTIONS

Thriving Futures Brokers May Be Near a Shakeout

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

BOCA RATON, Florida — Trouble is brewing in the booming futures-brokerage business. Indeed, the futures-brokerage industry may be on the verge of a shakeout, despite the enormous growth of futures and options business in recent years.

In recent weeks, several major futures-brokerage houses, all of which shared in the growing futures business, sharply reduced their staffs and operations. A number of other houses are expected to follow suit.

The main reason for this odd turn of events is that the overhead costs of these brokers are steadily exceeding commission income, according to many of the industry leaders gathering for the annual convention of the Futures Industry Association at the Boca Raton Hotel here this week.

While the problem of shrinking futures-brokerage profits has caused several small clearing brokers to close their doors, the announcement last week by Maduff & Sons, a prominent Chicago futures house, that it was voluntarily quitting the retail futures-brokerage business highlights the problem.

"It's not every day that a major clearing member of an exchange gives up most of its business," said Jerrold E. Salzman, counsel to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

"What was also surprising was that Maduff was meeting the capital requirements of all the exchanges that it was a member of. But they told us that they feared they might not be able to do so for long," Mr. Salzman added.

With the help of the exchanges, Maduff's 5,000 customers, a large number for a futures-only house, were immediately parceled out to other brokers.

Charles B. Epstein, vice president of Lind-Waldock Inc., the largest discount futures broker, said Maduff's problem was that its bankers had become reluctant to extend credit lines. Lind-Waldock assumed 1,200 of Maduff's discount customers, with the rest going to full-service brokerage houses.

Futures discount brokers only offer executions of orders, while their full-service houses provide research and trading advice to their clients. Discount customers pay \$18 to \$25 for a futures transaction, which is about a fourth the commission charged by the full-service houses.

As a result, Mr. Epstein said, the discounters last year accounted for at least 30 percent of the 140 million futures contracts traded. In 1982, they had about 20 percent of 112.4 million contracts traded.

"But such figures are becoming meaningless because, let's face it, every house today offers discounts to customers according to the amount of business done," he said. "The only advantage we discounters have is low overhead, which we pass on to our customers in the form of low commissions."

The discounters are also thriving on the business given them by the increasing number of banks and other financial institutions capable of doing their own research and developing their own trading strategies, Mr. Epstein added. They only seek fast and efficient order execution.

Jeffrey A. Nichols, vice president, research, at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said low discount rates were not the only reason for the profit squeeze on many brokerage houses.

"Take the case of credit," Mr. Nichols said. "Banks always financed the commodities industry, even if they did not think there were something one did not mention in polite company. Today, the banks still finance the futures industry, but they are also capable of raising less expensive capital. This is important because the financial institutions are increasingly competing with the brokers they finance."

Because of the expertise that these institutions have, as well as their overseas connections, Mr. Nichols continued, "they are in a good position to share the large amount of futures and options business flowing in from foreign institutional hedgers."

Thus the only place where the old-line futures brokers need not fear the powerful new competition is in the traditional farm and industrial commodities market because banks and most other financial institutions have been restricted to dealing in financial and gold futures and options. "But the farm and industrial futures markets have not been anywhere near as active and lucrative as the newer financial and stock index markets," he added.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Mar. 5, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	U.L.	Grdr.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2,205	4,214	12,085	2,071	5,216	1,011	1,011
Buenos Aires	1,040	2,080	5,500	1,020	2,080	2,080	2,080
Brussels	2,554	2,225	22,45	1,605	2,145	4,000	12,104
London (D)	1,482	2,820	22,025	2,280	4,319	7,118	31,707
Milan	1,602.9	2,931.9	20,620	2,025.1	5,516.6	3,075	22,795
New York (N.Y.)	1,602.9	2,931.9	20,620	2,025.1	5,516.6	3,075	22,795
Tokyo	7,055	12,777	2,571	7,927	16,020	2,810	22,795
Zurich	2,172	3,155	12,025	0.332	72,225	4,012	—
1 ECU	0.8765	0.8847	2,258	0.8892	2,225	45,582	1,848
1 SDR	1,06955	0.71907	2,979	0.7132	1,713.95	2,022	2,698

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Barclays Bank's Earnings Dropped by 12% Last Year

Reuters

LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC said Monday that after-tax profit fell 12 percent while pretax profit rose 13 percent last year.

Separately, a Barclays spokesman also declined to comment on weekend reports that the bank has offered to buy a 29.9-percent stake in Pinchin Denny & Co., a London stock jobber.

But the spokesman said that the bank is seeking such an investment because of the changing rules and structure of London's financial markets. "We are casting our eye around, but no decisions have been taken," he said.

Valentine Powell, a senior partner at Pinchin Denny, was not available for comment.

A drop in attributable after-tax profit, to £289 million from £329 million, was mainly due to a higher tax charge, reflecting a lower leasing activity, Barclays said.

The bank reported 1983 pre-tax profit of £557 million (£826.9 million), up from £495 million. Bad- and doubtful-debt provisions rose to £475 million from £328 million.

The bank said the debt provisions represented specific and general problems by borrowers in some sectors at home and abroad.

The bank also said that the

Japan's Mamiya Camera Files for Protection

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Mamiya Camera Co. Monday filed for reorganization under Japan's corporate-rehabilitation laws after the camera maker had failed to find the needed funds to bolster its ailing financial health.

Mamiya's application with the Tokyo District Court is roughly equivalent to a U.S. concern seeking court protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

COMPANY NOTES

American Broadcasting Cos. and the Writers Guild of America reached a tentative contract agreement averting a strike by news writers and graphic artists that had been scheduled to begin Monday, the union said.

Afco-Chalmers Corp., the diversified equipment maker of Milwaukee, said it extended until March 23 from March 6 its offer to exchange shares of its common stock for the company's currently outstanding 5.10 percent debentures due May 1990. The company also said it was increasing the exchange ratio to 60 shares of common stock from 50 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of debentures. Debenture holders who have already tendered will receive the increase. To date, about \$1.4 million of the 19.8 million of debentures outstanding have been tendered.

Banque Indosuez is raising \$150 million with a 15-year floating-rate Euronote, the joint lead manager, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. said. The issue pays 4 percent point over the mean of bid and offered rates for six-month Euro-dollar deposits, with a minimum coupon of 5/4 percent. The notes are callable after one year at par, and denominations are \$10,000.

Banque Indosuez and Deutsche

Bank are the other lead managers,

and fees total 1 percent, with large investors getting a 1/2 percent selling concession.

Harnischfeger Corp., maker of cranes and material-handling equipment, said in Milwaukee that it filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a proposed offering of two million common

Novo Says Profit Rose 48% in '83

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Novo Industri A/S, one of the world's leading producers of enzymes and insulin, Monday reported group earnings of \$74 million in 1983, up 48 percent from the previous year.

The planned merger of Barclays' Bank PLC and Barclays Bank International is to take place next Jan. 1, subject to the passage of parliamentary legislation. The merger is intended to strengthen the group in an increasingly competitive banking world, Barclays said.

Barclays said specific bad-debt provisions of £390 million in 1983 were significantly higher than in the previous year.

The 1983 provisions included £180 million from domestic operations, including subsidiaries, and £210 million from international activities.

The bank also charged £85 million against 1983 profit for general bad- and doubtful-debt provisions.

The report said consolidated sales rose 25 percent to \$355 million, with sales outside Denmark accounting for 98 percent of the total. Pharmaceutical sales were up 28 percent, with insulin sales increasing 30 percent, and enzymes sales rose 22 percent.

National Can Is Studying Posner Bid

Reuters

CHICAGO — National Can Corp. said it is studying a merger proposal from NVF Co., which is owned by the financier Victor Posner. NVF already owns more than 37 percent of the company's voting securities outstanding.

National Can said the offer, which calls for the merger of National Can with a newly formed subsidiary of NVF, provides for National Can stockholders to receive \$40 for each common share, for a total of \$410 million.

National Can said it is submitting the offer to a special committee of independent directors for recommendation. It said if agreement is reached on the proposal it would be at least four months before the transaction is completed.

As previously announced, National Can recently has been studying various proposals, including a leveraged buyout.

Mr. Posner said he intends to honor National Can's existing arrangements with its employees and customers, to enter into employment agreements with some members of management and to provide an opportunity for certain senior executives to participate in the equity of the company.

National Semiconductor U.K. expects to make more than 500,000 wafers this year and to triple output by 1989.

The U.S. parent company has three major wafer-production plants in the United States. Mr. Mills said the Greenock plant will be the first outside the United States to produce six-inch wafers in volume.

The project will receive British government financial aid but a Scottish Office spokesman said this did not amount to a very high figure.

Wafers are the first step in the

process of producing silicon chips. The industry standard is four-inch diameter but six-inch wafers can give more than double the number of chips per wafer.

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2 French Banks to Offer Financing for Buyouts

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two of France's leading nationalized banks, Paribas and Crédit du Nord, are teaming up to offer financing for management buyouts in France.

Management buyouts are common in the United States and in Britain, but occur infrequently in continental Europe. In a typical transaction, a manager or group of managers in a company buy the operations with the help of outside financial backing.

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Most Prices in EC Rise But Inflation Rate Falls

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Consumer prices rose in all nations of the European Community except Britain in January, but the EC's average annual inflation rate fell to 8 percent from 8.1 percent in December, the EC's statistics agency, Eurostat, said Monday.

By comparison, U.S. and Japanese inflation rates in January were 4.2 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

The agency also reported Monday that industrial output in the community rose 6 percent in December from a year earlier.

Eurostat said consumer prices in the community as a whole rose by an average 0.7 percent from December to January. The biggest rises were recorded in Greece, at 1.2 percent; Italy, an estimated 1.2 percent, and Belgium, 0.9 percent.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the afternoon prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$50	Close
12/29 1/29 GRI	12	6	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 GTI	8	5	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	8	5	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
11/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
12/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
2/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
4/29 1/29 Givco	12	12	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+	9/4
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SPORTS

Reese, Ferrell Voted Into Hall of Fame

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — Pee Wee Reese, shortstop and captain of the old Brooklyn Dodgers, and Rick Ferrell, who caught a record 1,805 games in the American League,

were voted into baseball's Hall of Fame late Sunday by the hall's committee on veterans.

They were the only candidates elected by the committee, which reviews the credentials of old-time stars not picked in the annual voting by baseball writers. Twenty-eight other candidates did not make it, most notably shortstop Phil Rizzuto of the New York Yankees, a contemporary of Reese during the 1940s and 1950s.

Many baseball people had been hoping Reese and Rizzuto would make the Hall of Fame together as the star shortstops of their era. But several of the 18 men on the veterans' committee said Rizzuto had not come close to getting the required three-fourths of the votes cast during the panel's three-hour meeting.

Rizzuto's omission has long irritated the Yankees, and George Steinbrenner, the club's chief owner, has said the Yankees would never play in the annual exhibition game at the Hall of Fame until Rizzuto is inducted.

"I'm sorry Phil didn't get in," Reese said. "He and I have been great friends since 1939 in the minor leagues."

"Our careers have been parallel. We even were in the Navy together, and I played against him many times in the World Series."

Reese will be enshrined at Cooperstown, New York, on Aug. 12 with another celebrated shortstop, Luis Aparicio, one of three former players elected in January by the writers.

He finished with a career batting

brilliant and passionate lover of baseball. Creamer recalls that first meeting in "Stengel: His Life and Times," recently published by Simon and Schuster, a perceptive and excellently researched book.

Creamer, a senior writer at Sports Illustrated, spent many hours with Charles Dillon Stengel, at the ballpark and in the hotels. Creamer admits he was never in the regular band of "my writers" to whom Stengel applied a viselike grip on the forearm ("now wait a minute, I'm trying to tell you something"), but he got close enough to know he wanted to write a book about Stengel one day.

Creamer's work is valuable in defining Stengel as one of baseball's most important figures, but also in defining the man's limitations. He carefully places Stengel in his Kansas City heartland setting, using appropriate Mark Twain

touches, but never claims that Stengel lit up America the way Babe Ruth or Red Grange or Jack Dempsey did in the same era.

Stengel was a product of 1890

America, but his impact was within baseball, and his impact was considerable. Creamer is at his best interpolating Stengel's testimony to the Senate subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly on July 9, 1958. Stengel spoke for 45 minutes and 7,000 words — it was greeted as a great comic performance, Creamer notes, but there was more to it than anti-libertarianism.

In going back over the text, Creamer claims that Stengel "seemed to be encouraging the subcommittee's inquiry into aspects of the game." Stengel was too much a management figure to openly criticize baseball, but his rambling remarks about television money and pension plans were a subtle signal

to the senators that it was no longer 1920.

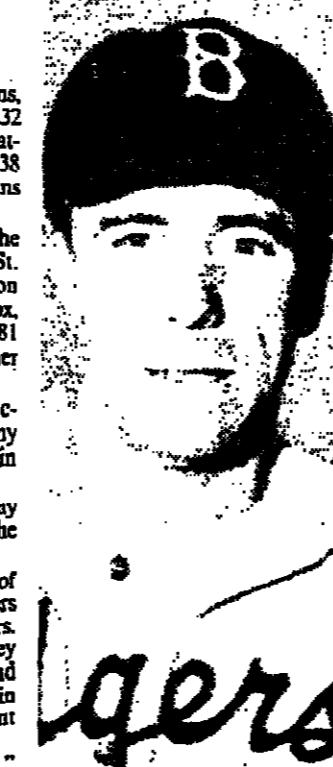
Creamer's hours over newspaper microfilm have clarified one of the main events in Stengel's career — the two game-winning home runs he hit for the New York Giants in the 1923 World Series. After his inside-the-park home run in Game 1, Damon Runyon wrote about "Stengel's warped old legs, one of them broken not so long ago, wouldn't carry him out for the last half of the inning." Notes Creamer: "Where Runyon got the broken leg from, I don't know."

A more accurate portrayal of the 33-year-old Stengel was written by a young reporter named Zoe Buckley, from an interview in the Hotel Ansonia.

She wrote: "From descriptions we'd read of Casey Stengel's performance in winning the first game we expected to see a large loose person of bayfoot, strawfoot awkwardness. But no. Your modern ballplayer is no roughneck. He is trim and immaculate, wears a \$30 suit and a camel's hair overcoat. His skin is clear and rosy, his features well cut, his body lithe, with modest bearing but high-proof masculinity."

Thanks to the Buckley and Creamer reports, Stengel now stands forever as a proud, healthy young warrior, just as he was a grand wrinkled old warrior for some of "my writers" in the 1950s and '60s. To Creamer and many others, Stengel was baseball's Zorba the Greek, who taught us to dance.

Some of us spent the midnight hours being told "You're full of it, and I'll tell you why." We recognized the Old Man's love of his business and his love of life and of language. There is a whole generation of 1980s New Yorkers who use



Pee Wee Reese

average of 269, hit 126 home runs, batted .385 runs and stole 232 bases. Rizzuto, his chief rival, batted .273 over 13 seasons, hitting 38 home runs knocking in 562 runs and stealing 149 bases.

Ferrell spent 18 years in the American League with the St. Louis Browns, the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox, starting in 1929. He averaged .281 at bat, and often was the catcher for his brother, Wes.

Durability was his chief distinction. He did not catch in as many games as Lopez, who played in both leagues.

But, in 1945, he broke Ray Schalk's record for catchers in the American League.

He also had the distinction of catching four knuckleball pitchers on the same staff with the Senators. They were Dutch Leonard, Mickey Haefner, Johnny Nigglig and Roger Wolff, and they came within one game of winning the pennant in 1945.

"We lost it on the final day," Ferrell said, "when Hank Greenberg hit a grand slam for the Detroit Tigers against the Browns. It was that close."

"But I can't think of a tougher job than catching those four. They were all sliders; they all pitched 250 innings."

Reese was exulted Sunday by Campenella, who said: "He was the leader of the team. Everybody looked up to Pee Wee."

And Monte Irvin, the sometime star of the New York Giants, remembered that Reese had re-

fended Jackie Robinson from abuse after Robinson became the first black player in the big leagues in 1947.

"The fans were getting on Jackie pretty hard one day," Irvin recalled. "And Pee Wee went over to second base and put his arm around Jackie."

"Later, Jack said that gesture made him part of the family."

Fended Jackie Robinson from abuse after Robinson became the first black player in the big leagues in 1947.

Within hours of the Supreme Court decision, Senator Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican, introduced legislation that would overturn the ruling and mandate that Title IX apply to all programs, including athletics, in a school receiving federal aid.

Representative Claudine Schneider, a Rhode Island Republican, plans to introduce a similar bill, her office said, and believes it will pass.

Last year the House approved, 414-8, a resolution

against restricting Title IX.

Title IX, passed in 1972 as part of the Education Amendments, is the only federal legislation prohibiting sex discrimination in education.

Said Lopiano, of women's athletic programs:

"When you look at where we were in 1972 and where we are today, I think there's no doubt Title IX has been extremely important."

In 1972, for example, there were no colleges or universities offering athletic scholarships to women. Ten years later, more than 800 schools made available 15,000 scholarships for women, according to Women's Sports magazine.

In the high schools, the number of young women playing sports has increased from 7 percent to 35 percent of students athletes since Title IX was enacted.

Leaders of Women's Sports Dismayed At Supreme Court Ruling on Title IX

United Press International

NEW YORK — In the best tradition of never-say-defeat, supporters of women's sports are willing to take on anyone who challenges their rights — even if the opponent is the U.S. Supreme Court.

In a ruling last week, the court limited the scope of Title IX, which forbids sex discrimination in schools receiving federal aid.

The law has been a key factor in the explosion in women's sports in schools across the country in the last decade.

"It's safe to say we're angry and dismayed at the decision," said Theresa Cusick, legislative associate with the project on Equal Educational Rights of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund.

"But," she added, "I don't think women athletes in the colleges will simply give up without a fight."

Under the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations, Title IX was interpreted to cover all areas of an institution receiving any type of federal money. But the Reagan administration argued Title IX affects only those departments or programs receiving federal aid — and the Supreme Court accepted that view.

Since few athletic programs receive federal aid, the logic of the court's ruling could have disastrous consequences for women's school athletics.

"The danger of the court ruling is that the public will interpret it and say, 'It's O.K. to discriminate,'" said Donna Lopiano, director of intercollegiate athletics for women at the University of Texas-Austin.

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Representative Claudine Schneider, a Rhode Island Republican, plans to introduce a similar bill, her office said, and believes it will pass.

Like others, she said only future court cases — or new congressional legislation — will settle the matter for sure.

Cusick said the court's decision will not lead to any immediate change in women's sports programs, but could have a subtle long-term effect.

"When the time comes to have to cut the budgets," she said, "they will probably cut the women's budgets first."

"You'll probably see a gradual withering away rather than an abrupt change."

Lopiano said the economy would also be a big factor in the future of women's athletic programs. "If there's enough money, everyone gets a cut of the pie," she said.

"But if the economy goes downhill, that won't be a very good sign. I would look for significant backsizing."

Zürbriggen Takes Cup Giant Slalom

The Associated Press

ASPEN, Colorado — Pirmin Zürbriggen of Switzerland held off challenges from American Phil Mahre and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg to win a World Cup giant slalom Monday on Aspen Mountain.

Mahre finished third in 2:33.33.

His second-run clocking of 1:16.63 had momentarily moved him from fifth place to first until Zürbriggen and Girardelli surged to the front.

Martin Haug of Switzerland finished fourth and Robert Ericson of Italy was fifth.

He clocked a 1:16.62 on the second run for a combined 2:32.40,

nearly a full second faster than Girardelli, whose blistering second run of 1:16.47 moved him from sixth place overall to the first heat to second place overall at 2:33.28.

Mahre finished third in 2:33.33. His second-run clocking of 1:16.63 had momentarily moved him from fifth place to first until Zürbriggen and Girardelli surged to the front.

Martin Haug of Switzerland finished fourth and Robert Ericson of Italy was fifth.

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, one of the favorites, fell just before the finish on his first run. He map-

Navratilova Overwhelms Evert in 3-Set Final

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dominating from the net and, surprisingly, the baseline, Martina Navratilova defeated Chris Evert, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1, to win a grand prix tournament here Sunday.

Navratilova's ninth straight victory over the world's second-ranked player was worth \$125,000, the largest first-place prize ever in women's tennis. Evert collected \$60,000.

Both players began in surprising fashion — Evert, who won the coin toss, electing to receive, and Navratilova, a serve-and-volley specialist, playing a baseline game. The cautious outset seemed to be a case of mutual respect.

Then the world's top-ranked player held serve for 5-4 in a 16-point game in which she served three aces, the last coming when Evert had her second break point.

There were five deuces in the game, and every time Evert made a move,

to close out the service break, Navratilova responded with brilliant shotmaking.

After two more games to serve, Navratilova broke again before serving out the set.

Evert continued to fight, pulling out all the shots that made her the 1970s' dominant woman player.

But it wasn't enough. Navratilova roared to a 4-0 final-set lead; she lost her service by double-faulting at game point but then ripped off two games to close out the match.

"Whenever she had her back against the wall, she came up with an ace or big shot," said Evert. "On the two or three big points that count, she was playing them beautifully."

Casey Stengel in 1962

Photo: AP

AP Wirephoto

ART BUCHWALD

Now, Super Tuesday

WASHINGTON — My wife and I were watching the results of the New Hampshire primary.

"Is the race all over now?" she wanted to know.

"Of course it isn't over," I told her. "It won't be over until Super Tuesday."

"You mean the Democrats are going to play a football game to decide who their candidate is going to be?"

"No, Super Tuesday, on March 13, is the day nine states choose 650 delegates for the Democratic convention. We'll know a lot more about who will oppose Reagan than we do now."

"If Super Tuesday is that important, why was everyone so excited about New Hampshire?"

"Because New Hampshire was the first state to hold a primary. New Hampshire could give us a hint about Super Tuesday."

"I thought Iowa did that."

"Iowa was just political caucuses. New Hampshire was decided by the people going to the polls. It's a whole of a difference."

"Then why did the media make such a big deal of Iowa?"

"Because it was the first test of the candidates would do. The big deal in Iowa was not that Mondale won so big, but that Gary Hart did better than expected, and John Glenn did worse than he had hoped for. This obviously affected what the media would do about the race in New Hampshire. Many of them who had ignored Hart started concentrating on him and giving him momentum — at the expense of Glenn and the others who bombarded out in Iowa. This is why Hart did so well in New Hampshire and Mondale did so badly."

"Mondale didn't do that badly. He came in second."

"Yes, but he was supposed to come in a big first. After Iowa we thought Mondale had the thing all wrapped up. But with Hart's showing in New Hampshire, we now have a new ball game and this will put all the political pundits back in business."



Buchwald

"Why should the public believe anything you people say after you were so wrong in New Hampshire?"

"They have no choice if they want to have an exciting Democratic primary. The only sin we political pundits can commit is to bore the American people."

"I think the media is just hyping up all these races so they have something to write about and show on TV."

"That's not true. We're giving the Americans what they want. If Mondale had it all sewed up after New Hampshire, no one would buy newspapers or watch their TV sets on Super Tuesday. How would you have felt if you knew six months in advance that the Los Angeles Raiders were going to win the Super Bowl?"

"Why did everyone say in the fall that the race was going to be between Glenn and Mondale?"

"Because Glenn looked like a natural candidate in the tradition of Dwight Eisenhower. He was a hero who had gone into space."

"So what happened?"

"The other Democratic presidential candidate used his space achievements against him. Said Glenn didn't know anything except how to drive a capsule around the earth."

"Do the New Hampshire results mean that Glenn is out of it?"

"Glenn doesn't think so. He said the fact that Gary Hart won so big against Mondale means that Mondale is vulnerable and that it is a good omen for Glenn because of his strength in the South."

"Then what did New Hampshire prove?"

"It proved that Iowa didn't mean beans for Mondale — but it meant everything for Hart."

"What did New Hampshire do for Jesse Jackson?"

"It gave him an opportunity to apologize for referring to New York City as 'Hymietown,' in hopes of winning the Jewish vote in Florida."

"What am I supposed to do for Super Tuesday?" she asked.

"Go to the deli and buy lots of cold cuts, potato salad, popcorn and beer. I'll invite over all the guys in the carpool, because nobody in America wants to watch Super Tuesday alone."

It also dramatized the changes taking place in the industry, the

Champagne Among the Longhorns

Houston Auction Is Serious Business Outfitted as High Fashion

By Wayne King
New York Times

HOUSTON — It had the look and feel of a designer show of the latest in fashion: the audience of black-tied Texans in \$500 boots and 10-gallon hats and their wives in elegant gowns, plus two or three Europeans looking slightly bemused at it all.

The audience sipped champagne and good California cabernet with their filet mignon. But they ignored the young women sweeping about with silver trays, and instead watched with rapt attention as the curtain parted on the velvet-draped runway in the middle of the main ballroom of the Westin Galleria Hotel here.

Down she came, 1,500 pounds (680 kilos) of longhorn cattle with a speckled red hide, 48 inches (1.2 meters) of horns, and a majestic, slightly glowing look in her reddened eyes.

Dipping her great horns, she hooked into the sawdust in the iron-barred show corral, flung wood chips high over her back, dipped to the other side and threw up another heap.

A cowboy in the tight corral jumped out of the way, some Texans let out a whoop, and bidding on the cow, christened with the unlikely name of FM Graves 77, got under way at something over \$3,000 for a one-half interest.

Bidding closed a minute and a half later at \$10,000, and another longhorn, YO Lady Houston, took her place.

Before it was over, at about midnight, the second annual Texas Legacy Show and Sale, an auction of longhorn cattle with a few Western artifacts thrown in, had netted \$1.1 million, averaging more than \$18,000 for the 58 longhorns sold.

The show was of interest not simply as a piece of local color — a barnyard in the ballroom is not notable even by Texas standards — but also because it highlighted the emergence of the longhorn as an important bloodline in the cattle breeding industry.

It also dramatized the changes taking place in the industry, the



Fred Shaw, auctioneer, going over the catalog of longhorn cattle at Houston auction.

way cattle are bred and the way they are sold.

The buyers, who include breeders, ranchers and investors, did not buy just beef, they bought genetics.

In some cases, that was all they bought: semen, eggs and embryos. The big, fiercely independent animals themselves are almost incidental.

Half a million dollars was paid for a one-third interest in a bull named Classic Quintana 340, who will probably never look a cow in the eye unless it is over a very high fence.

His semen will be collected, frozen and sold. A 10-percent interest in a cow named Measles went for \$61,000, and Measles probably will never give birth to a calf of her own.

Instead, she is to be given hormone injections to increase her fertility, and the 10 to 20 eggs she produces will be fertilized artificially with semen from a champion. The embryos thus produced will then be flushed from her body and implanted in other, far less valuable cows. The trans-

plant may be done immediately, or the embryo frozen and stored for months or even years before being thawed and put into a cow.

It was by this method that Measles produced 14 offspring in just over a year, instead of one she could have delivered naturally in that time.

Thus, among items auctioned at the show here were 100 units of semen from a bull named Redmac Beau Butler, described as "an exciting young herd sire," with a horn-spread of 57 inches, just a few inches short of the 61 inches sported by his sire, Classic the longest-horned bull in the breed and at \$1 million, the most expensive.

Bidders at the show insist that what they are buying is the longhorn's legendary toughness: resistance to disease, foraging ability and an extraordinary survival rate among calves.

"They're not buying beef," said Maribeth Vineyard, a longhorn rancher who sold off her "red Brayers" as Texans like to call what everybody else calls Brahmas — a few years ago in

favor of the emergent longhorn breed.

"They don't give a hoot about beef — they're buying horns," she said. "They must have horns."

Whatever the reason, the longhorn, all but extinct two decades ago and regarded as a romantic throwback with no commercial value to stockmen, is undergoing an extraordinary renaissance.

For instance, Measles, whose 10 percent price tag of \$61,000 indicates a whole-cow value of \$610,000, sold six years ago at a fraction of that price.

A buyer of a 10 percent share, H. C. Carter of Carter Longhorns in Dripping Springs, Texas, said that despite the high prices being paid, longhorns are a gamble.

"Whether we're talking about something that's a fad or something that is a trend, we won't know for five years," Carter said. "But I think it's a trend."

"They are not welfare cattle like these exotic breeds," he said. "You don't have to hire \$1,500-a-month cowboys to spoon-feed 'em."

PEOPLE

Hirohito's Discovery

Emperor Hirohito of Japan, a biologist of note, has been credited with discovering a new species of a tiny crab near his beachside villa in Shimoda. The emperor found two specimens of the crab, in November 1977 and January 1978, according to Tetsu Saito, chairman of the Japanese Society for Crustaceology and honorary professor of Yokohama National University. He said the crab is a fan-shaped crustacean with a shell only 0.4 inches (1 centimeter) long and 0.6 inches wide.

Julian Lennon, 20, son of the late John Lennon, the former Beatle, says he has formed his own band and hopes to have a record out by the end of 1984. "We will eventually tour, but we want to make sure we've got it right before we show ourselves," Lennon said in London before boarding leaving for New York, where he plans to talk with record company executives. Lennon said he will be the lead singer and co-write songs with the guitarist, Justin Clayton.

Katie Rabbett, frequently described as the "latest girlfriend of Britain's Prince Andrew, has admitted posing for a nude photo session, the News of the World newspaper said Sunday. Rabbett, 23, submitted a sworn statement in the High Court Thursday, denying that she posed in the nude professional

photographer Philip Lindsay produced what it said was a nude picture of her last week. The photographer, Philip Lindsay produced a counter-affidavit, asserting that the shots were genuine and he had taken them. Now, the paper says, Rabbett's lawyer, Richard Sykes, has written to its lawyers acknowledging that the photos are genuine and quoted him as saying: "However, she emphatically maintains that she has no memory whatever of the nude photographs being taken."

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, observed their 32nd wedding anniversary privately at the White House in Washington Sunday. Sheila Tate, the press secretary for Mrs. Reagan, said the couple was spending the day alone and did not plan a party. Earlier in the week, she quoted Mrs. Reagan as saying, "I cannot believe it's been 32 years. It seems like 32 minutes." The Reagans were married on March 4, 1952, about three years after he was divorced from actress Jane Wyman. The late William Holden was best man.

Luci Baines Johnson, 36, younger daughter of President Lyndon B. Johnson, married John Johnstone Turpin, 39, a Grand Cayman island banker, at a small private ceremony Saturday at her mother's ranch in Stonewall, Texas. Her first marriage, to Patrick Nugent, ended in divorce.

sum of 27 million guilders. Derkens has already begun to invest himself of the accoutrements of wealth.

The Finnish poet Paavo Heikkilä, 53, was awarded the \$25,000 Neustadt International Prize for Literature. Heikkilä, who works in a Helsinki publishing house and also writes novels and plays, was chosen from 11 nominees for the award, given jointly by the University of Oklahoma and its scholarly journal, World Literature Today.

Ivar Iwarz, World Literature Today editor and chairman of the 1984 jury, said Jorge Luis Borges of Argentina came in second.

The French actress Isabelle Adjani won the best actress award for her role in a sultry thriller, "L'Été Meurt," at the French Film Academy's annual César awards in Paris. Colette, a paunchy comedienne who ran briefly for the French presidency in 1981, won the best actor award for his role as an former policeman in "Tchao Pantin."

The best French film award was shared by "Le Bal," by the Italian director Ettore Scola, portraying five decades of Parisian life through a dance hall floor, and Maurice Pialat's "A Nos Amours," about a troubled teen-aged girl unable to fall in love.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, observed their 32nd wedding anniversary privately at the White House in Washington Sunday. Sheila Tate, the press secretary for Mrs. Reagan, said the couple was spending the day alone and did not plan a party. Earlier in the week, she quoted Mrs. Reagan as saying, "I cannot believe it's been 32 years. It seems like 32 minutes." The Reagans were married on March 4, 1952, about three years after he was divorced from actress Jane Wyman. The late William Holden was best man.

Luci Baines Johnson, 36, younger daughter of President Lyndon B. Johnson, married John Johnstone Turpin, 39, a Grand Cayman island banker, at a small private ceremony Saturday at her mother's ranch in Stonewall, Texas. Her first marriage, to Patrick Nugent, ended in divorce.

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